

SLAUGHTER OF JEWS APPEALS THE WORLD.

Details of the Massacre in Kishineff Disclose Horrors Almost Incredible, Women Being Butchered, Burned and Trampled to Death and Their Children Slain Before Their Eyes.

Reports of the massacre of the Jews at Kishineff and neighboring towns in Bessarabia, Southern Russia, grow hourly more appalling as details are received and forwarded here by The World correspondents in Paris, Berlin and London.

One hundred and twenty-five were killed, 300 are in the hospitals, maimed and crippled, and over 1,000 injured, according to the latest summary of the two days of slaughter in the streets of Kishineff.

The immediate cause of the massacre has not yet been made clear, though for weeks a propaganda of hatred and envy, aroused by the commercial supremacy of the Jews, had been preparing the Russians for the outbreak. The itinerant bands of workmen who led in the massacre are said to have murdered a Christian child and thrown the body into the Jewish quarter, then accusing the Jews of having sacrificed the child to use its blood during the passover ritual. This is one version of the start of the bloodshed. Another account says when the Jews appealed for protection from newspaper abuse to the Governor of Bessarabia, he began to banish them. The populace took the hint and began the work of extermination.

MANY WOMEN BUTCHERED AND BURNED TO DEATH.

KISHINEFF, Bessarabia, Southern Russia, May 15.—Detailed stories of the slaughter of the Jews in this city have been furnished by Dr. Doroschewski, head physician of the National Hospital. He is a Russian, anti-Jewish in sentiment, and, therefore, the following list of atrocities, especially furnished to The World, is not exaggerated.

"Sura, Fomarech, a Jewess, was brought here with two nails, seven inches long, driven into her brain through her nose. She died quickly."

"One Jew who was brought in had one hip, both ankles and wrists broken, his severed hands and feet dangling by the skin."

"A Christian, another Jew, lost his upper and under lips, which had been cut away with a kitchen knife, after which his tongue and windpipe had been pulled out with pliers."

"A carpenter was surprised at work and both of his hands were sawed off with his own saw."

"A Jewish girl was assaulted by several brutes, who then cut her eyes out with a pocketknife."

Made a Raving Maniac.

"The ears of a Jew named Selzer had been cut away and his head battered in twelve places. He was a raving maniac."

"At the corner of Spischkof and Gostinof streets a woman about to become a mother was dragged from her house, seated in a chair within a circle of her tormentors laughing diabolically and thrashing. The babe was cut in two."

Tried to Save Her Children.

"One woman, after trying to defend her children, was thrown upon the pavement, disemboweled, and feathers and horsehair from her bed were stuffed into her body."

"All the half-grown girls were assaulted until they died."

"Small children were hung out of windows and trampled upon by the mob."

"Forty-seven were killed on the spot, eighty died of their injuries and three hundred are under treatment."

"Many will be cripples for life."

Correspondents of the St. Petersburg papers have said that the massacre was organized and abetted by the Russian authorities. For some days before the Russian Easter the air was thick with rumors of coming attacks on the Jews. The Bessarabian, an anti-Semitic paper, daily incited the populace to outrage. The Jews, in terror, asked protection from the authorities, but were told to go home and nothing would befall them. The Vice-Governor refused to interfere with the publication of the Bessarabian. All the authorities did was to inaugurate a campaign of expulsion of the Jews from the villages in Bessarabia, on the ground that they had no right to live there. The populace took the hint.

Police in the Mob.

During the two days of the rioting the Governor did not leave his home. Telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg was stopped. The leaders in the slaughter wore the uniform red of the police. Eye-witnesses say that of police and soldiers formed circles in the center of which the slaying and looting went on. The police pointed out to the mob the houses of the Jews.

In the looting which followed the massacre, men and women of the better

class took part. After the rioting continued for two days, orders came from St. Petersburg for the military to use their rifles to suppress the mob. At the first show of force by the soldiers the rioters dispersed.

The Jews in Bessarabia are the wealthiest and most cultured class, numbering probably 50,000. They would have been able to defend themselves had not their fears been allayed by the assurances of the Governor. Jealousy of their commercial supremacy is said to have led to the outbreak.

JEWS EXPELLED BY THE THOUSANDS.

LONDON, May 15.—Mailed despatches from Kieff, dated May 10, say that the expulsion of the Jews is proceeding quietly under military guard. Thirty-seven thousand are affected by the order. Many of the wealthier class, who have for a respite, are now compelled to dispose of their property at ridiculous prices.

Since the Kishineff massacre, St. Petersburg despatches say, the Pan-Slavic papers have been occupied in proving by implication that the slaying of Jews in Russia is a patriotic act. The censor did not interfere with this propaganda. The newspaper Wostok, which carried the details of the Kishineff massacre, was suppressed.

MONSTER MEETING OF PROTEST HERE.

A monster demonstration against Jewish massacres has been decided upon by the various Hebrew benevolent societies of this city, which have headquarters at No. 414 Grand street.

At a meeting of the Hebrews will march and there will be a mass-meeting. The entire Jewish community in this city is excited over the outrages, especially since the arrival of letters from relatives in Bessarabia.

To-day Jacob Friedman, the first refugee from Kishineff to reach this country, is a hero among the Tammany regulars. His aged grandfather was killed before his eyes. He owes his life and the safety of his family to the kindness of a Christian neighbor.

The Central Committee for the Relief of the Kishineff Sufferers met last night in the office of the Jewish Daily News, and upon the treasurer's report that there is on hand in the treasury the sum of \$12,000 the meeting decided to direct the treasurer to forward on Friday an additional 25,000 rubles by cable to Kishineff. The committee will care for the first Jewish refugees from Kishineff, Jacob Friedman.

A benefit performance for the Kishineff sufferers will be given on June 6 at the Windsor Theatre. The convention of the Independent Order Brith Abraham, to take place at Terrace Garden next Sunday, will be asked to contribute money toward the fund.

At a joint meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Fourth Assembly District, and the John F. Abner Association, held at 290 Broadway, last night, \$100 was subscribed to the relief fund, and it was resolved "to call upon the Secretary of State to voice to the Government of Russia in the name of the people of these United States their indignant protest against this latest attack on civilization itself."

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for the thirty-six hours ending at 8 P. M. Saturday for New York City and vicinity: Fair to-night and Saturday; light to fresh westerly winds, becoming northerly.

The Skilled American Mechanic has helped to make the Pennsylvania Railroad as perfect as brain can devise. Its fast trains to the West are marvels of comfort and speed.

Speed-Safety-Style. The Pennsylvania Limited offers the business man a convenient and comfortable means of reaching Chicago or St. Louis. An official "Pullman" on board.

DR. ALBERT G. GEYSER DUPLICATES MIRACLES IN X-RAY AND ELECTRICITY DEMONSTRATION.



SHE LOVED---WAS JILTED, NOW---

She Sues; She Wants Ten Thousand, Does Miss Ramuz, Which Does Not Meet "Cap" Dillon's Views.

AND SO HE'S CAPTURED.

They Hold Him Then in Heavy Bail; He Pays It, and on His Ship Doth Sail. His Lady Love in Woe Doth Wait—She's No More Enraptured!

A broken heart worth \$10,000 is the asset upon which Catherine Ramuz, a pretty French girl of No. 201 West Fifty-fifth street, expects to realize in a suit for breach of promise against James Dillon, captain of the boat used by Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the port.

The suit against Dillon was entered yesterday and the captain was arrested and released on a bond of \$1,000. He will have to make answer to the suit in twenty days, and in that time will have the opportunity to think over the happy days spent with the young French girl before he decided he did not care sufficiently for her to make her his wife.

In her petition Miss Ramuz says that she met Dillon in 1928. The meeting was at the house of a mutual friend, a Mrs. Till, and they soon grew to think much of each other. It was a year later that Miss Ramuz says Dillon talked to her of a home on Staten Island, where the waters of the lower bay always would elude to them of love and asked her if she would not consent to be his wife. She says she consented and all their friends learned soon after that she was his betrothed. She was looked upon as the future Mrs. Dillon, and both were congratulated by their friends.

It was while in this state of antenatal bliss that for four years that followed, Miss Ramuz says, she made presents to Dillon. She says the presents she gave him were worth in cash \$100 and that in addition to these tokens of regard and affection she gave him at various times cash to the amount of \$500.

It was on April 26 last that she came to a realization that Dillon had been trifling with her feelings. On that date Miss Ramuz says she asked Dillon about his promise to marry her, and learned from him that he had changed his mind. She says he told her that he did not propose to marry her then or any other time. Then she says she asked him for the \$500 in cash and he presents back, but to her plea for the cash and the trinkets he turned a deaf ear.

After drying her tears and thinking it over, a lawyer put a stethoscope to her heart and decided it had been damaged to the extent of \$10,000 and brought suit, today, out on bail, Capt. Dillon, hailing the French steamers as they come up the bay and lying alongside, while the health officer goes over the side. The waves of the lower bay that were to have crowned the love song for the happy couple are working, and so is the lawyer the captain has employed to file an answer to the suit.

HART BUNCO CASE DISMISSED IN COURT.

Wife of One of the Prisoners Made Successful Plea to Daughter of Complainant.

The three men who tried to get \$1,000 from Martin T. Hart, of No. 67 West Thirty-sixth street, were discharged by Magistrate Mayo in Jefferson Market Court today for lack of evidence. The prisoners described themselves as William Parker, from County Donegal, Ireland; Thomas Rafferty, of No. 333 Eighth avenue, and Frank Chase, of No. 229 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

Parker is well known to the police. His wife was in court today. She begged Miss Hart, daughter of the complainant, to drop the proceedings and was successful.

Parker pretended that he was acquainted with Mr. Hart's relatives and friends in Ireland. Had not his daughter become suspicious of him and warned her father Mr. Hart would have lost the \$1,000.

INSPECTOR CLAYTON RETIRES FROM POLICE

Once Deputy Chief in Brooklyn, He Was Involved in Rev. Cortland Myers's Crusade.

Inspector Clayton, of Brooklyn, tendered his resignation to Commissioner Greene today and it was accepted. Although he is only fifty-three years old and the law provides that a policeman cannot retire on half pay before reaching the age of fifty-five, he benefits from the fact that he goes out under the old Brooklyn law, which placed no age limit.

Inspector Clayton had charge of the inspection district in which two chaplains were suspended because of the gambling crusade inaugurated by Rev. Cortland Myers. It is understood that had not Clayton retired charges would have been preferred against him.

He was appointed a policeman in 1871, roundman in 1881, sergeant in 1886, captain in 1894, inspector in 1906 and Deputy Chief on Nov. 27, 1917. Because of having held the office of Deputy Chief his pension will amount to \$2,500 a year as long as he lives.

ENTRIES AT MORRIS PARK

RACE TRACK, MORRIS PARK, May 15.—The entries for tomorrow's races are as follows:

First Race—Maidens; six and a half furlongs.—Ben Coita, Ink, Nic Longworth, Reckless, Northern Light 110 each. Caterpillar, Knight Templar, Okela, Burning Glass, Peep, Attila, St. Louis 107 each, Sontag, Tristesse, Sunshower Mollie Monopole, Ninespot, Mary Hanks, Stolen Moments 105 each.

Second Race—Two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs.—Olegrette 133, Wizard, Miss Nancy, Pleasant Memories 100 each. Sailor Knot, Tamarix 99 each, Chickayotte 96, Wotan 94, Any Day, Minon, Sweet Tone, Grand Villesse 91 each.

Third Race—International Steeplechase; about two miles.—Judge Phillips 150, Walter Cleary 149, Neponset 148, Eophon 144, Plohn 144, Mystic Shriner 148, Imperialist 150, Duke of York 144, Land of Clover, Headland, Fred Ackerman, Hark Forward 139 each, Carrier Pigeon 138, Toghla 136, Dogmr 133, Ragged Cavalier 132, Silver Twist, Tankard, Auto 130 each.

Fourth Race—The Fashion; four and a half furlongs.—Mapota, Isalna, Silver Meade, Mimosa 119 each.

Fifth Race—The Withers; mile.—Mizzen, River Priate, Merry Acrobat, Mesmer, Sovereign, Shorthose, Injunction, Mexican 126 all.

Sixth Race—Handicap; mile and three-sixteenths.—Herbert 126, Bonhibert 118, Carbuncle, Zoroaster 113 each, Luke Ward 110, Hunteraine 109.

Weather clear; track fast.

RESULTS AT MORRIS PARK.

First Race—Yardarm 1, Flying Jib 2, Sun Gold 3.

MIRACLES OF BIBLE REPEATED.

With Electricity and the X-Ray, Dr. Geysier Makes a Man Appear in a Pillar of Fire Before Audience of Churchmen.

CIRCLES OF FLAME ABOUT HIS OWN HEAD.

Physician in the Bronx Gives Extraordinary Demonstration to Show That Forces of Nature Only Were Employed in Wonders of Biblical Days.

Priests of the Roman Catholic Church and clergymen of several Protestant denominations declare to-day that the demonstrations made by Dr. Albert G. Geysier, of No. 362 Willis avenue, the Bronx, last night with the X-ray elucidated in a marvellous manner many of the miracles of the Bible.

For some time Dr. Geysier, who is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, has been treating the Rev. Father Rupert, of Oklahoma, by means of the X-ray. Father Rupert marvelled at the wonders of the demonstration and discussed it with his fellow-members of the priesthood, with the result that Dr. Geysier was asked to make a demonstration before the members of the Holy Name Society of St. Anselm's Church.

Dr. Geysier said he felt he would be able to demonstrate that the miracles were in no way inconsistent with science.

Dr. Geysier also invited many friends of his own church and when he began his experiments last night he had an audience of nearly fifty devout churchmen of different denominations, though the majority of those in the audience have followed closely the advances of science and knew of the powers of the X-ray, they felt at first that the demonstrations Dr. Geysier had planned were not meant for the purpose of strengthening their faith in the literal truth of the Bible.

After Dr. Geysier had assembled his audience he produced a twelve-plate static electric battery and a table, with which it was connected. This battery furnishes the electric energy with which the X-ray and the Crookes tubes are operated. After setting up his apparatus the physician said:

Revelations of Science.

"For centuries those who thought deeply on the matter have been puzzled with grave doubts as to the possibility of God being all-seeing and all-hearing. What did the telephone reveal fifty years ago? Did it not show that there were forces in nature that would allow men to hear voices at great distances? And now, thanks to the great Roentgen invention referring to the X-ray, we are able to see through a four-foot wall simply by means of this tiny apparatus."

Then Dr. Geysier set the great glass wheels of his battery in action and allowed his audience to look through pieces of black timber and other opaque bodies. He continued these experiments, reading passages from the scripture referring to the miracles. He showed how simple it was to produce a halo of electric fire about his head though he remained at a distance of ten feet from the apparatus.

His good on a raised platform set on glass pegs. The glass prevented electrical contact with the earth, and as he raised the plates he showed how poles to a height of his head the electricity passed through and out of the crown of his head to make this of flame. Then Dr. Geysier compelled his machine by various manipulations to shoot jagged flashes.

How Lightning Is Produced.

Then Dr. Geysier called attention to the passage in the Bible referring to the descent of the Holy Ghost in a pillar of fire. He said:

"If you could only volunteer I will show that the enveloping of a person in a pillar of flame is not a miracle."

Thomas MacFay came forward and offered to serve for the experiment. Dr. Geysier placed him on his small platform before the apparatus in a standing position. He adjusted on each side of him the two steel rods forming negative and positive poles. There was no possibility of a short circuit, as the platform was separated from the earth by glass pegs. With a Crookes tube in one hand Dr. Geysier stood off to one side of the platform and signaled by the start-up of the glass discs.

They started off with a whirr. Then slowly they began to revolve. The sparks began to curling flames, and when the discs attained their full speed the man's entire body was a mass of writhing blue and white flame. When he stepped down from the platform not so much as a thread of fuzz on his clothing was singed.

Miracles Explained.

The Rev. Father Rupert, referring to the demonstration to-day, said to an Evening World reporter:

"Nothing that I have ever seen or experienced before has brought me nearer the full understanding of God's miracles than the demonstration made by Dr. Geysier last night. It has shown me a way that ought to scatter the doubts of the scoffers and cement the belief of the devout. I intend to make this demonstration a subject for a series of sermons. I don't think I have ever seen a man that offered such possibilities, not only for me and the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, but for clergymen of every denomination."

All the other clergymen and lay members of the different denominations present at last night's demonstration voiced the same opinion.

MIRACLES OF BIBLE REPEATED.

With Electricity and the X-Ray, Dr. Geysier Makes a Man Appear in a Pillar of Fire Before Audience of Churchmen.

CIRCLES OF FLAME ABOUT HIS OWN HEAD.

Physician in the Bronx Gives Extraordinary Demonstration to Show That Forces of Nature Only Were Employed in Wonders of Biblical Days.

Priests of the Roman Catholic Church and clergymen of several Protestant denominations declare to-day that the demonstrations made by Dr. Albert G. Geysier, of No. 362 Willis avenue, the Bronx, last night with the X-ray elucidated in a marvellous manner many of the miracles of the Bible.

For some time Dr. Geysier, who is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, has been treating the Rev. Father Rupert, of Oklahoma, by means of the X-ray. Father Rupert marvelled at the wonders of the demonstration and discussed it with his fellow-members of the priesthood, with the result that Dr. Geysier was asked to make a demonstration before the members of the Holy Name Society of St. Anselm's Church.

Dr. Geysier said he felt he would be able to demonstrate that the miracles were in no way inconsistent with science.

Dr. Geysier also invited many friends of his own church and when he began his experiments last night he had an audience of nearly fifty devout churchmen of different denominations, though the majority of those in the audience have followed closely the advances of science and knew of the powers of the X-ray, they felt at first that the demonstrations Dr. Geysier had planned were not meant for the purpose of strengthening their faith in the literal truth of the Bible.

After Dr. Geysier had assembled his audience he produced a twelve-plate static electric battery and a table, with which it was connected. This battery furnishes the electric energy with which the X-ray and the Crookes tubes are operated. After setting up his apparatus the physician said:

Revelations of Science.

"For centuries those who thought deeply on the matter have been puzzled with grave doubts as to the possibility of God being all-seeing and all-hearing. What did the telephone reveal fifty years ago? Did it not show that there were forces in nature that would allow men to hear voices at great distances? And now, thanks to the great Roentgen invention referring to the X-ray, we are able to see through a four-foot wall simply by means of this tiny apparatus."

Then Dr. Geysier set the great glass wheels of his battery in action and allowed his audience to look through pieces of black timber and other opaque bodies. He continued these experiments, reading passages from the scripture referring to the miracles. He showed how simple it was to produce a halo of electric fire about his head though he remained at a distance of ten feet from the apparatus.

His good on a raised platform set on glass pegs. The glass prevented electrical contact with the earth, and as he raised the plates he showed how poles to a height of his head the electricity passed through and out of the crown of his head to make this of flame. Then Dr. Geysier compelled his machine by various manipulations to shoot jagged flashes.

How Lightning Is Produced.

Then Dr. Geysier called attention to the passage in the Bible referring to the descent of the Holy Ghost in a pillar of fire. He said:

"If you could only volunteer I will show that the enveloping of a person in a pillar of flame is not a miracle."

Thomas MacFay came forward and offered to serve for the experiment. Dr. Geysier placed him on his small platform before the apparatus in a standing position. He adjusted on each side of him the two steel rods forming negative and positive poles. There was no possibility of a short circuit, as the platform was separated from the earth by glass pegs. With a Crookes tube in one hand Dr. Geysier stood off to one side of the platform and signaled by the start-up of the glass discs.

They started off with a whirr. Then slowly they began to revolve. The sparks began to curling flames, and when the discs attained their full speed the man's entire body was a mass of writhing blue and white flame. When he stepped down from the platform not so much as a thread of fuzz on his clothing was singed.

Miracles Explained.

The Rev. Father Rupert, referring to the demonstration to-day, said to an Evening World reporter:

"Nothing that I have ever seen or experienced before has brought me nearer the full understanding of God's miracles than the demonstration made by Dr. Geysier last night. It has shown me a way that ought to scatter the doubts of the scoffers and cement the belief of the devout. I intend to make this demonstration a subject for a series of sermons. I don't think I have ever seen a man that offered such possibilities, not only for me and the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, but for clergymen of every denomination."

All the other clergymen and lay members of the different denominations present at last night's demonstration voiced the same opinion.

ON RIGHT TRAIL OF DYNAMITER THE POLICE SAY.

Inspector McClusky Declares He Knows Where the Dynamite for Rossio's Infernal Machine Was Purchased in This City and Does Not Believe It Was an Anarchist Plot.

DREADS THOUGHT THAT THE FIEND MAY BE AT WORK ON NEW BOMB.

Chicago Detectives Claim that the Suspect Was the Notorious Jean Rossow, Who Made the Deadly Contrivance that Killed So Many Policemen in the Haymarket Riot.

Fear that Rossio, the infernal machine maker, inspired by the tremendous excitement his attempt on the Umbria caused may be engaged in building another machine, has spurred the police authorities of all the large cities in the United States to unusual activity. The impression that he is a deadly crank has reached Inspector McClusky and the other officials and his escape has been so puzzling that they fear further activity on his part before they can catch up with him.

Steamships which left this port for Europe last Saturday are almost due at their destinations, and all of them will be searched before the passengers land, on the chance that Rossio may have sailed after writing an exposure of his plot to the police. There is even a chance that he sailed on the Umbria in the steerage, going aboard just before the vessel sailed.

Inspector McClusky, on his return from Chicago to-day, dropped all other business to superintend the pursuit of Rossio. He is convinced that the man will be captured, because the widespread publicity given to the case will not allow him to remain undiscovered for a great length of time. The Inspector is not of the belief that Rossio was backed by a group of Anarchists, but said that he thought there were other important interests engaged in the plot.

WAS HE THE INFAMOUS JEAN ROSSOW?

The Chicago police think that Rossio is Jean Rossow, the man who made the bomb that killed the policemen in the Haymarket riot seventeen years ago.

"I wired Detective-Sergeant Funston, of New York, who was in Chicago on other business than that of the dynamite box," said the Inspector, "that I was going to Chicago last Wednesday. I took Detective-Sergeant Carey with me and left him there, and now he and Funston are covering all the Western ends of the mystery."

"Although I must admit that my investigation in Chicago did not bring anything new to light that is of very great importance, I am not disappointed with my trip. We have established one fact, however, and that is that there was only one man concerned in the whole affair, and he was not, in my opinion, a member of any band or secret society."

"The reason I went to Chicago was that I had a lot of stuff in connection with the case that would not have been safe to send by wire. So I took it myself personally and talked the situation over with the detectives and police in Chicago. I found when I arrived there that a morning paper had printed Rossio's name and his address in Chicago. I was sorry to see this for the publication of every new fact only hinders us in our investigations. I did not expect to find Rossio in Chicago, but I expected to get more evidence than I did. There are yet many ends to be povered in the case which may lead to good results."

"Rossio was not a New York man. Of that I am sure. He was more often in Chicago than New York, and if I were asked to give his address I should say it had been in Chicago."

SEARCHING IN OTHER TOWNS.

"Chicago is not the only town where our investigations are leading us. There are several other cities in the West that have presented clues to the discovery of Rossio."

"The whole case was the individual effort of one man. He bought the dynamite in New York. That much we are sure of."

The Inspector refused to say where the dynamite had been purchased. "The box fittings came from Chicago, and were put together in New York. The tin-bottom trunk found in Rossio's room here came from Chicago, and another trunk found in Chicago was bought in that city. There was a number on the trunk found here, but what it was I shall not say. Rossio was not at any time connected with the Cunard line, and I place little credence in the report that he might have sailed on the Umbria."

HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN ON THE PIER.

"If placing infernal machines on a dock or in a ship was a mania with the man, he might have been on the pier at the time when the box was found. We have a good description of the man, and it has been telegraphed to every town and city in the United States and Canada. If we had a photograph of him, however, we could work more swiftly."

"Something that greatly hampers us in our investigations is that we have been unable to find any correspondence of the man's that we can compare with the letter sent to the Commissioner. In his room in Chicago we found several pieces of wood that corresponded to the wood that the box found here was made of. Although I must admit that we are now a long way from solving the mystery, I have great hopes that something tangible will be brought to light very soon."

"Oh, say," called the Inspector after the reporters as they were leaving at the end of the interview, "I just want to say that there is no dissatisfaction in this bureau."

The Inspector was asked to explain more definitely what he meant by his remark, but he would not say any more.

A peculiar feature of the